No. 1. VOL. VI.

The COLUMBIAN Balance, AND REPOSITORY.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D!
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D!"
BEATTIE.

HUDSON, (New-York) TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1807.

Original.

Either the products of your closet-labors bring,
Enrich our columns, and instruct mankind.

FOR THE BALANCE.

National Character, is National Power.

IT is not always incorrect to reason from individuals, to nations. In those countries particularly, where government sits light upon the shoulders of its subjects, leaving a sufficient freedom of action to their several powers, whatever may be predicated of the former, will in general hold true when applied to the latter. If therefore, a man who is justly followed by the contempt, and abhorrence of his fellows, be incapable of aspiring to those deeds, which require a nobility of soul, to conceive, and to execute them, it is by no means a far-fetched analogy, to conclude, that a nation, whose character attracts the finger of scorn, will be impotent in the field of honour. The fear of reproach, is no trifling ingredient, in the composition of heroism: but who, to avoid the imputation of cowardice, will boldly take Danger by the beard, when he knows, that private shame, may remain undistinguished in the gloom of national disgrace? But if individual turpitude find an inviting refuge in general dishonour, the splendor of a high reputation, is no less exhilerating to virtue. When a people become renowned for lofty sentiments of honour, and for prowess in arms, they are heroes, of course. They have a consciousness of superiority, which in ordinary cases, is undaunted boldness, and when driven to extremities, hardens into invincible obstinacy. The habits of education, and the laudable prejudices of patriotism, teach them to believe, that no exploit is too hazardous for their daring, no path of glory too arduous for their perseverance. What object within the compass of human powers, is not attainable by spiritslike these? A band of worthies, each of whom regarded himself as the champion of a national character high in the list of Fame, was indeed, crushed beneath the vast pressure of a countless host of slaves: but they were not conquered. Heroism like theirs, is far superiour to the oftentimes capricious judgments of Victory. Stripped of the overbearing influence of numbers, the spiritless minions of pompous tyranny, the vile particulars of general disgrace, would have dwindled into pigmies, before the awful majesty of conscious greatness. This reputation, this pride of fame it is, which gives half his terrors to the oppressor of Europe. It marches before his armies, and vanquishing the hearts of his enemies before his arrival, leaves scarcely any thing for him, but the murderous amusement of wallowing in blood. The national character of France, is the invisible warrior, who first disarms the foe, and then gives him up defenceless to the sword. Thanks to the sameness of the human character, that inspiring principle which renders the great Bandit of Europe invincible on the continent, burns with equal ardor, and produces a correspondent effect, in the British navy. National pride, has there begotten a habit of greatness, which has hitherto preserved the empire of the Ocean to that noble race, whom may the Almighty, never in his wrath, deliver over to the philanthropy of Frenchmen.

But it is not only by nerving the arm of war, that national character, operates as national power. The first lessons of political grammar, will teach us, that reputation often renders unnecessary, the exercise of physical force; that a promptness to repel injuries, is always a better safeguard against the aggressions of lawless power, than the ability to revenge them, without the courage to exercise it. Nations, as well as men, are cautious of committing wrongs, when they have reason to expect a firm, and manly opposition. The brave, and generous will never insult those whom they respect, and the marauder, whose object is spoil, will seriously count the cost, before he invades the rights of true courage.

If such, be the importance of a great national character, in what light, ought we to view the administration of that man, who is daily wasting this patrimony left us by our political father? Shall the commander of a fortress, who dismounts his guns, and imprisons his men, be called a traitor, while he is hailed as a patriot, and a sage, who dismantles the nation of a character which would appal the insolence of rapacious plunderers, and imprisons a spirit, which would substantiate our claim to the title, free and independent? If the first, be guilty, the latter, is no otherwise innocent, than as being a more illustrious offender.

DELTA.

FOR THE BALANCE.

PROPOSALS for printing by subscription, "A HISTORY of the war between the MAHTEEHMITES and NACILBUPERITES: Interspersed with descriptions of characters, anecdotes, and a variety of delectable matter. By TIMOTHY WHACKUM."

Arma virumque cano.

VIRGIL.

Thousands of fiery steeds, with wounds transfixt,
Floating in gore, with their dead masters mixt.

ADDISON'S *Campaign.*

THE size of this work, and the number of volumes cannot, at present, be ascertained. The writer announces it, merely to obtain contributions; for he wishes to make it as comprehensive and perfect as possible. He has sketched the origin of the war, the principal battles, the characters of *Mahteeh*, *Litnon*, *Longimanus*, *Trowna*, and a few others. He shall give the contents of some of the chapters with several extracts, that so the public may judge whether or not he has any claim to their patronage. The issue of one battle is thus narrated:

"That which served greatly to turn the fortune of the day in favor of the Nacilbu-

perites, was a stratagem invented by Gen. *Nirut*, hardly ever equalled in military history. Having been informed that Col. *Boldish* commanded on the left of the enemy, the General ordered that all the soldiers' wives, and washer-women in the camp should be collected, bare their breasts, tuck up their petticoats as high as their knees, advance singing a merry catch on love or matrimony, and endeavor to gain the flanks of the Colonel. He, at first sight, took them to be a sort of Highlanders; but discovering, on a nearer approach, that they were really of the female gender, he retreated with great precipitation and confusion; though he had animated his men, before they marched, with the spirit of seventy-six, and exhorted them to rely chiefly on the points of their bayonets.

"This *unmanly* conduct of Col. Boldish caused the defeat and almost rout of the army of the Mahteehmites. The panic communicated from rank to rank, until it pervaded the whole. All the exertions of Mahteeh were ineffectual to rally them. The Nacilbuperites pursued their advantage and pressed on, making prodigious slaughter, when night intervened to put an end to the dreadful scene.

"The Colonel was tried by a court-martial; but though disgraced, was not absolutely cashiered. Many things were alledged in his behalf. The antipathy which a woman has to a mouse, and which some men have to a cat, were said not to be under their controul. The Col. was known to be brave, and sincerely engaged in the cause. He was withal a man of uncommon wealth, and essential in carrying on the war. From these and the like considerations, he was sentenced to pay three thousand dollars into the fund. This sentence was confirmed by his excellency Gen. Mahteeh; and, as is reported, not from the most disinterested motives. It will be seen that this General, like the famous Duke of Marlborough, always took care to have himself well paid."

T. W.

(To be continued.)

Editorial.

The Conspiracy,

Begins to wear such a serious aspect, that we conceive it to be our duty to collect every particular which can throw any light on the subject, and spread the whole before our readers. We must not, however, implicitly believe every thing we hear. We must make a proper distinction between facts, and mere reports and conjectures.

On the 2nd of December, the Governor of Ohio sent a confidential communication to both houses of the legislature of that state, informing them of his belief, that some hostile expedition was on foot inimical to the peace and interest of the United States, as well as calculated to prove ruinous to the peace and prosperity of the western part thereof. That he had it from a gentleman of great respectability, clothed by the United States with a public character, that a person living near Marietta, on the Ohio river, but out of the jurisdiction of the U. S. was empowered and was actually preparing a flotilla, consisting of from 10 to 15 batteaux, 40 feet long, on the Muskingum river, and was purchasing up provisions to load them with, and endeavoring to engage active, enterprising young men, to sail therein down the Ohio, who were promised pay and rations from the time of engagement, with promises of future fortunes, &c.—that this agent proposed to two gentlemen of great respectability to join in a plan suggested by his principal, and which *he* had engaged in, which would procure them ample fortunes; which plan was to attack and seize the city of New-Orleans and its dependencies, the money in the bank and treasury (upwards of two millions,) the military stores, and a fine park of French brass artillery laying there, and erect a government independent of the U. S. under the protection of a foreign European power, and finally to force or draw the people of the western country to secede from the union. That it had also been suggested, that three different small armaments below Chillicothe, were preparing to join in this expedition, and if all were permitted to join, would amount to 1300 men, the force designed to commence operations with; and from which, owing to the disaffection of the people of that territory, and the expectation that the American troops would be kept in motion by another power, success was strongly calculated on. That it was also strongly suspected that a foreign gentleman, friendly to the enterprise, had pecuniary means equal to the extent and wants thereof, at command. And that he had received a communication from a general officer in the militia, informing him that two boats loaded with artillery, muskets and bayonets, new, and of French manufacture, had passed down the Ohio, on board of which were gentlemen who spoke the French language.——The Governor closed the communication by submitting whether the public energies of Ohio ought not to be directed towards counteracting that part of the preparing forces within its jurisdiction, &c.

In consequence of this communication, the legislature passed a law on the 6th December, making every person concerned in fitting or arming boats, or enlisting or raising men, for any hostile expedition, liable to a fine of 4000 dollars and 3 years imprisonment, with the forfeiture of all the boats, arms, or stores in anywise attached to the expedition—Providing for the seizure of persons and property by civil or military force—for calling out the militia—and making an appropriation for expenditures.

In pursuance of the law above mentioned, the militia of Ohio was all in motion when the last accounts came away, and great exertions were making to stop the progress of the conspiracy.

It is mentioned in a letter from Washington City, that two companies of militia, which had been ordered out by the governor of Ohio, and dispatched after Burr's boats, had seized two of them, and forced eight more into a creek, where they were blockaded by the ice, and would be captured; but that several others, with arms and ammunition on board, had escaped down the river.

It is stated in a letter from Wheeling (on the Ohio) of the 15th of December, that an associate of Col. Burr, by the name of Blennerhasset, living on and owning an island in the Ohio, had very lately drawn from the bank of Kentucky, 20,000 dollars, and was distributing it among his recruits—that the number of young men attached to him was very considerable; and that the movements of Burr and his associates had caused great alarm in that place and vicinity.

On the 10th of Dec. the Gov. of Ohio, caused Dennis Cassett, Esq. to be arrested as a conspirator. He was to be tried on the 11th, on the charge of having attempted to enlist men under col. Burr.

It is mentioned, as a suspicious circumstance, that Col. Burr, during his late movements in Kentucky, had lodgings in abeyance several weeks at Washington, under pretence of expecting soon to be there.

A letter from Washington, Ken. dated Dec. 1, states, that Judge Innes, district judge of the federal court, Judge Sebastian, associate judge of the court of appeals, and three other gentlemen of eminence, are supposed to be deeply implicated in the Spanish business—that they were to have each 100,000 dollars from the Spanish government, at the commencement of the business, and then 100,000 more to provide troops; and that Fort Massac was to have been the place of deposit for provisions and stores, which were to be provided in the country.

The following particulars, copied from the Western World, of the 27th November, are satisfactory, as to Judge Sebastian.

Judge Sebastian.

THE *Glass House* of this *very honorable* Judge of the court of appeals, is now for the happiness of the citizens of Kentucky, broken in pieces.

We mentioned in the Supplement to the last Western World, the motion which was made for an enquiry into his conduct, and that a committee was appointed for that purpose.

This committee met yesterday. In the forenoon of the day a letter was received by the Legislature from Judge Sebastian, informing the house that conscious of his innocence, he had hastened to town to meet any charges which might be preferred against him, but at the same time prayed that the enquiry into his conduct might be postponed until he had sufficient time to procure evidence to rebut any charges which might be alledged. Mr. John Allen alone supported the request of the Judge, but Mr. Grundy, general Hopkins, Mr. Pope and col. Ewing spoke in opposition, and wished the enquiry to proceed. Their arguments we shall give at length in our next. The ayes and noes were taken; and Mr. Allen we believe was the only voice to be distinguished in favor of the request of Judge Sebastian.

The committee met about three in the afternoon—Mr. Pope in the chair.

A letter was received by Mr. Pope, and read to the committee, from his excellency governor Greenup, informing them, that his honor Judge Sebastian, had resigned. The committee, however, notwithstanding, resolved to proceed with the enquiry. Mr. Charles Wilkins, John Jordan, James T.

Martin, of Lexington, and Mr. Bullett of Louisville, were then sworn and examined. As we are informed, their depositions, after being written out, are to be signed by themselves, and entered on the journals of the house; we forbear at present, publishing them. The result, however, is, that the fullest and most satisfactory proof was produced of this *honorable Judge holding a pension for life of two thousand dollars per annum, from the government of Spain, expressly for personal services.*

The impression made on all present, by the discovery of this most nefarious and unexampled depravity, in one of our supreme judges, is more easily conceived than described. There seems to be an unanimous expression of abhorrence depicted on the countenance of every member and spectator against the man who holding a seat in the first court of his country, was base enough to become the political pensioner of a foreign power.

The committee met again this morning. Mr. Bullett was re-examined, and governor Greenup, Mr. Richard Steel and Mr. Bullock of Shelby, as likewise judge Innis, Mr. John Brown and Joseph George of Woodford. The particulars of their evidence will be given after the committee report to the house. The result however is, that Benjamin Sebastian had been appointed or agreed to by judge Innis, the late Mr. Geo. Nicholas, and the late Mr. Murray to confer with Giozo, an agent appointed by the Baron de Corondelet on the part of the court of Spain, to listen to certain overtures that were made by the said Baron de Corondelet respecting the western country, which negociation was ended by a courier arriving at New-Orleans from the Havanna with intelligence that a treaty had been concluded between the United States and the government of Spain; and that the pension of 2000 dollars per annum was given to the said Benjamin Sebastian for his services to Spain in this negociation. It was likewise proved by gov. Greenup and others, that Benjamin Sebastian had endeavored to organize a society in Kentucky to petition his Catholic majesty for a grant of territory in Louisiana, on the grounds, that the society were *discontented with the government and laws of the United States, and were desirous of living under the mild and pacific government of Spain.* It however appeared that Benjamin Sebastian stood alone in this attempt; and that he was unable to prevail with a single individual to join him in the proposal.

The committee will proceed further this afternoon. The most patriotic sensations appear to pervade every member; and from several circumstances which have transpired, we are induced to believe, that more than one Spanish pensioner will be consigned to that fate which so meritoriously awaits Benjamin Sebastian. Even the Kentucky Gazette, and the Enquirer, of Richmond, Virginia, we suspect, will abandon his cause, and leave him to seek consolation in the company of the Marquis de Yrujo, and his associates.

We are indebted to a commercial house in this city, for the following extract, dated Lexington, Dec. 2. It will be found to contain some additional particulars, relative to the impeachment of Judge Sebastian:

"I informed you in my last of the impeachment of Judge Sebastian. It has been proved that he had received large sums of money from the Spanish government; he has offered his resignation which has been refused. The Legislature are determined to continue the investigation of his official conduct—during this investigation letters have been produced to the legislature, from the Spanish government to a number of characters in this state, offering pensions for life, for exerting their influence, in severing the western parts of the United States from the Union, and attaching them to the Spanish dominion—who have acceded to those propositions, and whether the monies received by Sebastian, were in consequence of this declaration on the part of Spain, remains yet to be enquired into."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Meadville, Pennsylvania, to a member of Congress, dated November 26, 1806.

For some weeks past the rumor and appearance of emissaries through the western country and particularly in the town of Meadville, excited considerable apprehensions, among the friends of peace and the union here. But the improbability then that any expedition or assembly of people would be attempted, led us to construe as favorably as possible, the rumors that were excited, and the designs that were manifested. We could not then believe that when a capt. Davis and a col. Smith appeared in this *town*, offering to engage as many adventurers as would accept their proposals of assembling at Beaver, on the Ohio, and of embarking there under the secrecy to be imposed on them by an oath, upon some private expedition under col. Burr, that any thing seriously was intended against the peace of the United States. Whether any such thing is yet intended, a few weeks will develope. However, on the 24th inst. in consequence of the proposals of Davis and Smith, and their private agents, nine men, after disposing of their property and settling their affairs here, embarked from this town for Beaver, with the expressed intention of joining the secret expedition under col. Burr. The names of the adventurers are, Frederick Haymaker, esq. Luke Hill, Owen Aston, William Davis, Hugh Allen, James Knox, James Kennedy, John Gelvin, a man of the name of Chichester, and another of the name of Burnside, Samuel Lord, the marshal's deputy for this district, with 3 or 4 others, are preparing to depart on the same business in a day or two; Charles I. Reed, Stephen Wolberton, and a doctor, I think Malholm is his name, from Erie county, have passed through this place on the same expedition, also a number to the amount of eight or ten, from the western part of the state of New-York, on their route through this place openly avowed similar intentions, and held nightly meetings with their brethren in enterprize here. The doctor is by his own account, an agent in the transaction; he informed me that they had three large boats built on the Beaver, under the direction of commandant Tyler, of the state of New-York, who is now at Beaver, and that they would embark from thence on the first Monday in December next. Hugh Allen, after he had returned from Pittsburg, whither he had been sent by his associates here, informed me that he had been introduced to Comfort Tyler, and had arranged his plan with him.

There are very flattering prospects of wealth held out to them, and the needy and desperate embark in it with avidity. An oath, they say, will be administered to them at Beaver, before they will be informed of the object of the expedition, and those unwilling then to go will be at liberty to return under that injunction of secrecy. They calculate upon the information they receive from their leaders that the expedition will be supported by more than five thousand men, and if the information we receive from travellers be correct, they have accommodations provided for that number along the Ohio, in different places. A salt merchant of the name of Kibby, went thro' Meadville on the 23d instant, and said he had sold to the projectors of the expedition seven hundred barrels of salt for their use. It is said that some of the Wilkins family in Pittsburg are engaged in it, and though the expedition is kept very secret in Pittsburg, many adventurers there are engaged to embark in it. What I mention from information may not be true, though it is derived from some of themselves. But I have seen those I mention of this place, embark in canoes in French Creek, and heard them huzza a farewell to Meadville.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Pittsburg, Penn. to a member of Congress, dated December, 1806.

A number of young men, inhabitants of this town, amounting to seven, have set out with an intention to join Col. Burr, in his expedition against Mexico, among whom is Morgan Nevill, son to Gen. Presly Nevill, it is said with the knowledge and consent of his father; he provided himself with two suits of regimentals before his departure—also Thomas Butler son to the late Col. Butler, Mr. Forward, printer and editor of the Tree of Liberty, and publisher of the United States laws by authority, after having made preparation was prevented from going by sickness.

It would have been a fortunate circumstance had the President's proclamation arrived one mail sooner, we would have had it in our power to seize on a large quantity of pork and whiskey. Nathaniel Irish, and —— Robinson, two justices of the peace, issued process against a Joseph Davis of this town for purchasing provisions for the expedition—when brought before them he acknowledged the fact alledged against him, and said that he was employed by a certain Tyler and major Smith both late of New-York—the money obtained here to defray the expence of purchasing provisions, &c. is on orders drawn by Comfort Tyler on Ogden and Smith of New-York—the orders are promptly paid.

In contradiction of these accounts, it is stated that the Grand Jury of the Kentucky District, summoned to examine into the subject of the conspiracy, have acquitted col. Burr of every improper design, that has been laid to his charge.

Literary Notice.

LYTTLETON THE YOUNGER.

Wright, Goodenow & Stockwell, of Troy, N. Y. propose to publish, by subscription, Letters of the late Lord Lyttleton, only son of the venerable George Lord Lyttleton, and chief justice in Eyre, &c. Two volumes complete in one: The first American from the eighth London edition. To which will be added a Memoir concerning the Author, including an account of some extraordinary circumstances attending his death.

In presenting to the lovers of polite letters and the admirers of fine writing Proposals for the re-publication of these elegant Letters, the publishers can with safety place more reliance upon the shining merit of the composition itself, than upon any thing they could say to recommend it. The literary reputation of the Younger Lyttleton is sufficient to attract eager attention to the effusions of his pen; and among those conversant in belles lettres, the mere title of this work would be all we need mention to insure a liberal and extensive subscription. But others may not deem it superfluous to add some further notice of the intended publication, which being of the epistolary kind, may well bear the observation of Sir Francis Bacon, who remarks—that letters on affairs, in which the writers are concerned or engaged, are the best writings and the best histories in themselves. We, therefore, extract a part of the Introduction to the London edition.

"There is no species of publication which seems to be more agreeably received than that which illustrates the characters of men distinguished for their abilities, venerable for their erudition, and admired for their virtues. The political history of great men is useful and necessary to many; but the domestic history of all men is useful and necessary to all.

"Among the materials from which the biographer forms the volume of domestic characters, private letters are considered as the most valuable, because they are the most unequivocal authorities of real sentiment and opinion. Conversation is too fugitive to be remembered; public declarations may be oftentimes suspected; but the epistolary communications of friendship may be depended upon, as faithful to the mind from whence they arise. The following Letters, therefore, as proceeding from a Nobleman, whose great talents promised no small utility to his country, and whose character has been the subject of such general speculation, will, without doubt, meet with a favorable reception.

"That they were not written with the most distant idea of being offered to the world, will be evident to every reader; and, surely no inconsiderable share of merit will be allowed them from such a circumstance. They may want, perhaps, the correctness and accuracy of prepared compositions; but they possess that easy sincerity, and that open unbosoming of sentiments, which form the charm of epistolary correspondence.

"Some liberties have been taken with the Letters at large, by omitting such as alluded to transactions which the world already too well knows, or which it would be shameful to betray. But no alteration has been made in any individual Letter, except an occasional retrenchment of expressions, which, however common in fashionable life, or unobserved in fashionable conversation, would not justify their being condensed into print, and might give cause of offence to the scrupulous reader."

On the appearance of these Letters, the London Critical Review remarked, that although what we have above extracted "is the encomium of an editor, it was saying much less than the Letters deserve; as they carry with them throughout the marks of genius and taste, and tend to elucidate the true character of the writer. We cannot read them without lamenting that a man possessed of such superior talents and abilities had not so conducted himself as to become as much the object of our love and esteem, as he must be of our admiration; and that he did not live long enough to atone for his past errors by a total reformation and entire change, both of sentiments and manners, which he seems to have long had in view, and which we are inclined to think he really meant to have put in practice." "That this young Nobleman had lively parts and a ready apprehension (continues the same Review) nobody, we believe, ever denied. It should appear from these Letters that he had also an excellent understanding, great discernment, and a thorough knowledge of men and manners."

The editor of another London publication wishes that this young man, who "attained no small consequence as a parliamentary speaker," "this illustrious wanderer, from the paths of propriety and virtue," "had never been born"—but adds that these Letters are "a sort of epistolary portrait, a picture of his mind, a strong likeness, and the work of an able hand"—and that "few have read them without pleasure." And the ingenious and classical editor of the Port Folio has aptly pronounced *young Lyttleton*, "in genius and vice, a paragon;" and in speaking of some writers of the Apocryphal Scriptures, says, that "if Lyttleton had read uncanonical Ecclesiasticus, rather than the sanctioned "Song of songs," he might have dictated letters still more enchanting than his present correspondence."—And again, in his last Folio he says, "these Letters, like those of Junius, whatever may be thought of some of the sentiments they contain, are universally admired for the grace and energy of their style. Few literary works are more exquisitely finished."

These Letters—in exhibiting the mind of a man of uncommon genius, enriched with all the gifts, which wit, taste, judgment, learning, and the muse bestow on the most favored of mortals, still so devoted to dissipation, or spoiled by indulgence, as to have been of little use, or applied to a bad one, during his short life—present the most solemn admonition to fathers and the most awful warning to favorite sons, which human nature can furnish. Their style alone however, renders them highly deserving the attention of the scholar and the gentleman. But besides exhibiting traits of the writer's character, as well as of many distinguished literary and political personages, now on the stage, the Letters display much taste in the fine arts, much political learning, many brilliant flashes of wit and repartee, and great knowledge of manners and fashions in high life, in the first ranks of which his lordship was conspicuous. Where the excursive and laconic nature of these epistles permit the use of sublime figures and gorgeous images, they are sure to be found; and the whole abounds with expanded and vigorous sentiment, and sparkles in splendid and polished diction.

Conditions.

1. The work will be neatly printed on fine, wire-wove paper, and a new and beautiful English type, with Watts's unchangeable ink.
2. It will contain between 260 and 300 pages Octavo, and be put to Subscribers at 1 dollar and 75 cents bound in sheep, lettered and filletted—2 dollars gilt do.—or 2 dollars 25 cents in calf, gilt. The price to non-subscribers will be considerably enhanced.
3. Those who subscribe and account for *ten* copies shall be entitled to another *gratis*. Great allowance made to Booksellers and Publishers, who will exert themselves to obtain subscribers and account for the same.

☞ *Subscriptions for the above work will be received at Croswell's Book-Store.*

Miscellany.

From the Mercantile Advertiser.

PROSPECTUS OF A PLAN

For an Effectual Defence of New-York.

Proposed by Mr. Archibald Robertson.

IT requires not to be demonstrated, nay it is admitted almost as an axiom, that forts or land batteries alone cannot prevent New-York from being surprised by an enemy, even of very weak force. Who can deny but that a frigate, even in defiance of all the works that may be erected betwixt the city and the ocean, might without much peril, come along side of our docks? One principal cause of which is, that cannon cannot be weilded with the same facility as a fowling piece; and if that were practicable, it could only at most be expected to cripple the enemy, prior to their arrival at our doors, by a few chance shot: weighty artillery cannot be expected to hit a flying object! But were it practicable to arrest an enemy, and lay him stationary under the fire of our guns, then might some effectual security be found against the attack of the most powerful naval force. The following observations include a proposal for this purpose, and the point most proper is the gorge of the Channel at the Narrows, by means of an elastic and flexible Boom and Chain, laid in the form of a salient angle, the moorings of which are light, and calculated to give way to any impression greater than what is necessary to retain it in its position against wind and tide; and by means of its flexibility, elasticity, and levity, it will arrest by a

gradual retardation the heaviest vessel. This Boom is constructed by floating a strong chain by sufficiently large and buoyant logs; and these logs attached to each other to any length required, and laid in the form of a V with the point outwards. Along each arm of the V, or salient angle, are attached eight cables with graplings of three flukes of sufficient weight to retain the Boom in its place, but to give way upon the pressure of any extraordinary impulse upon it. The effects of this construction will be,

1st. A vessel impelling against it, is not repulsed; but the moorings being light, give way to the pressure till such time as the assailing vessel's way is *gradually* stopped, and she lays at the mercy of our batteries.

2. It is well known that the largest vessel under full sail can be brought to by dropping one or at most two anchors, if the anchoring ground is but tolerably good. So much more readily will a heavy vessel be brought to by being gradually retarded.

3. When a moving vessel first bears against this Boom the weight of it first retards her way; she then presses on till she starts and drags one or two graplings. If she still presses on, she drags two more; and there is no question, if she should still press on, but she must eventually be bro't to, and so lay helpless and at mercy.

4. But as there is but little probability that any moving vessel can keep her direct course, after so much resistance, she will be thrown down with her broadside to the Boom; and, if she continues moving, must infallibly be cast aground either on Long-Island shoal or Staten-Island shore, according to which face of the salient angle she may strike upon, directly under our batteries; in which case her destruction or surrender is insured.

5. If six or more vessels assail at once, the effect will be alike destructive to them. The original form of the salient angle will, no doubt, be altered: but the Boom cannot be broke, and they can only entangle themselves in it to more sure destruction; and, at worst, propel it from the shape of a salient to that of a re-entering angle.

6. The channel of the river is not in the least injured nor need the navigation be in the least interrupted; as the Boom may be moored agreeably to the current of the river, in sections 200 yards long; when, in the course of a few minutes, it may be floated round into a line on the least appearance of an enemy, in its true form of a salient angle, at any time of tide.

7. The situation of the Channel is very favorable for this mode of defence; it is of sufficient breadth to give operation to the flexibility of the Boom; and the whole lays under the commanding ground of the Signal Hill, where the works and batteries of any description or strength may be erected; by which the right flank is defended, and on perhaps stronger ground upon the left, by works on the Long Island shore, having the shoal in front: aided by a flotilla, which will act as a moving battery, to take advantage of the entanglement of the enemy's vessels. They will be raked by a cross fire in this situation that must be irresistable.

8. And, though last, perhaps not the least importance is the cheapness of the Boom. The cost at the extreme is but 32,230 dollars, and it may cost less; for as the Chain that was at West-Point is still serviceable, the expence may be reduced one third.

The works necessary to defend the above will be three batteries on Long and the same on Staten Island, protected in the rear by regular pentagons of 5 bastions, which construction best suits the form of the river at this point; and the probable cost of all the above may be covered by less than 500,000 dollars.

Whatever number of ships of force, floating batteries and gun boats, &c. can be added, so much the better; the greater the quantity of fire that can be poured on the enemy in the shortest possible time, so much the sooner will he be overcome.

It must be remarked that the flanks of the Boom are to be placed immediately under the shore, so that the guns on each rake its adjacent arm of the V or salient angle. Also that the more oblique or acute, the salient angle is, so much more efficacious it will prove; provided the angle is within point blank cannon shot, which is 1200 toises. But the breadth of the river at the narrows is but 900, so that batteries on either shore command the whole field.

The span of the channel at the flanks of the boom is 1200 yards, with a shoal on the Long Island shore of 3 feet depth at low water, and about 600 yards breadth. The depth of the middle channel is 15 fathoms, with as fine anchoring as is to be found any where. This Channel shoals to 4 fathom on Staten Island, and to 2 on the Long Island side. The flood sets in on the Staten Island shore, and the ebb on the Long Island, at the rate of from 4 to 4-12 knots per hour.

The great advantage which ships of force have against land batteries, is when they can lay close along side of them; so that, by musketry from their tops, they destroy them in the battery. But here, by the elevation of ground on Signal Hill, they lose this advantage on the one flank; and on the other, by means of the shoal on Long Island, they are kept at a proper and respectful distance; so that, in every way, the enemy is totally disarmed, and New-York will remain impregnable to the most powerful fleet by the means of gradually retarding the enemy's career, till he is finally arrested, immediately under the fire of our guns.

Political.

From the Albany Gazette.

THE assembling of a nation, by its representatives, at the seat of its government, is one of the most august of all spectacles. It is, or is supposed to be, the national will, knowledge and power concentrated and put in activity, for all the purposes of public safety and general welfare. A prime feature in this grand exhibition, is that of the chief of the nation, its prince or its president, presenting himself before the national assembly, and unfolding with dignity, those political principles and that general digested information, with which his elevated situation and extensive intercourse has enabled him to store his mind. In the theory of every government elective and responsible, the chief magistrate is chief, not only in virtue and dignity, but in knowledge and wisdom. His mind is understood to be the great and permanent depository of the national concerns. From his high seat he surveys the whole field of politics, and forms a general system out of a mass of various interests. He alone has the means of judging of the state of war and the state of peace; for he alone has the knowledge of the movements, aggressions, pretensions and dispositions of the rival powers. He sees the sources of public danger, and marks it by its steps, while we humble citizens, and our local representatives only vaguely hear the rumor of alarm. Knowledge therefore is the leading attribute of a president of the United States, and one of his first duties is to communicate that knowledge to the legislature and the people for their goverement and their safety. To know with clearness and certainty, to communicate with dignity and discretion, and to execute with promptitude and energy, are in fact the sum of all his obligations. In the conduct of such a government as ours, in all its great relations the process is threefold—to conceive and propose sound principles and practicable plans, to decide and adopt with deliberation and prudence, and to carry into effect, firmly and faithfully, the public measures. The first and last are the province of the executive, the second of the legislative power. Legislators come to the seat of government with much partial and local but with little general knowledge. They require information and they require it embodied and digested. Such information as is fit for them to receive on all topics of national and especially of foreign concern, can safely be derived through the channel of a general superintending department. The same constitution that marks the boundaries of their respective powers, prescribes and requires a regular communication between the branches, as a serious duty. It ordains as a prime function of the executive, that "he shall from time to time give to the congress information of the state of the Union," a concise term, expressive of the whole public interest in all foreign and domestic relations. To give information and to recommend measures to the legislature is indeed to exercise a high faculty. If it does not imply much positive authority; it implies and demands much intellectual power. It is a function, in which the influence of genuine talent and honorable feeling is felt almost as with the force of law. It is a duty that can only be well discharged by one who has not only a head for politics but a heart of patriotism. In this situation of serious responsibility, he who from want of knowledge, or of zeal, or of firmness, or of frankness, fails to obtain or communicate information of essential importance to the community; he who in his addresses amplifies upon topics of trifling concern, or buries in obscurity or passes lightly over, subjects of pressing moment; he who at a period of general anxiety and agitation furnishes nei-

ther facts to inform, nor principles to guide, nor reasoning to convince, the legislative body on subjects all important to the honor and happiness of the nation, such an one is far from fulfilling the design of the constitution, whatever his own conceptions of duty may be.

No one will contend that a speech or a message at the opening of a session should furnish minute facts, or enter into details otherwise than by its accompanying documents. But all reasonable men expect that it should contain certain general views of all the several points of national policy that can or ought to occupy the legislature; and that those views should be illustrated and supported by principles, reasonings and facts. If, for instance, the United States should be at variance, with a foreign power, and war should be impending or negociations on foot, the congress have a right to expect from the opening message, some clear, concise and satisfactory views of the state of foreign preparations, movements, policy and probable designs, as evinced both in the march of its troops and the pretentions of its ministers. They have a right to expect a fair developement not of the details or precise stage of negociation but of the general principles on which that negociation proceeds, and of such facts as may enable men of sense to see the course and infer the probable result; in a word they may justly claim such statements as shall furnish motives for action, as well as for precaution. To say after long discussion, and the continued aggression of one power merely that negociation is in a favorable way, without disclosing a single reason, or to say, while the troops of another power are actually invading our territory, that no satisfactory information exists, as to her designs or the probable issue of a long pending controversy, is to accumulate darkness, instead of affording light. If this is not to violate duty, it is at least to deal rather lightly with responsibility.

As fixed principles, political and moral are the highest grace of the character of a chief magistrate, so a certain system of opinion and conduct is most essential to the dignity of his station: and if it be not an injunction of the law, it is at least a dictate of honor, that this system should appear and be publicly known. This is the great pledge of confidence and safety between the president and the people, and men of noble spirits seize the opportunity of official addresses, to proffer this pledge, and it remains a monument in the annals of the times. To develope principles of action is not to disclose secrets of state; if it were so, all our foreign affairs would be secrets of state, and a nation should seek, in its newspapers, for all information interesting to their rights and their peace.

A dignified presidential address at the opening of a session has no precise rules, and is referable to no models. An intelligent community will judge of its matter and spirit, under the impulse of feeling and the suggestions of common sense. These will enable them to decide upon the selections of its topics and the bearings and stress of its argument. But neither is it an abstract or an ideal thing. If there are no exact models, there are some very instructive examples, and worthy of the study of him who holds the administration.—The speeches of WASHINGTON and ADAMS, are compositions of great masters in different walks. We always found much to approve, and something to admire in both. The leading interests of their country were always their prominent figures, and nothing was touched lightly, but matters of minor importance; nothing was left in a vague light but subjects of remote contingency—They withheld or disclosed details, according to circumstances; but they never concealed their sentiments, or disguised the great outlines of their policy. Danger and difficulty increased their energy and firmness; and the temper of their minds appeared in the strength of their expressions and the readiness of their communications. If not always right, they were always clear. If cautious they were not equivocal. They knew the broad distinction between wisdom and artifice, and considered an executive communication as a substantial solemn duty, and not an idle formality, or a trap for popularity. A speech from them was distinguished rather by abundance than poverty of matter, and as occasion pressed, its spirit often rose, but even in the relaxations of peace and tranquillity, this spirit never sank.

PUBLIUS.

Editor's Closet.

Printing was formerly considered as an art of some importance; but of late it has become so debased by the interference of ignorant pretenders, that every booby can set up a press with the same facility that he could turn tin-pedlar. If the art of printing was alone to suffer, the consequence, perhaps, would not be so serious; but the English language is already shockingly corrupted, and is absolutely in danger of annihilation.

This rage for starting new printing establishments, now and then leads to something ludicrous. An instance occurred in a neighboring village, where a school-master and a book-binder resolved to turn printers. They posted off to New-York to procure materials, and being totally ignorant of their new profession, were obliged to "buy their pigs in a poke," or not buy them at all. They took the word of the seller, however, and purchased a press and some second-hand types. Home they went—issued their proposals, and were just on the eve of issuing a new paper, when.....Behold!.....their fount of types was found to be destitute of CAPITAL LETTERS! The book-binder thought it would do equally well to print without them; but the school-master declared otherwise, adding that *capital letters looked pretty in poetry and the like!*

I have never seen the pamphlet mentioned by Mr. Mitchell; but I have seen the official documents on the subject in question; and having seen them, I ask no explanation from pamphlets.

Hudson, *January* 6.

Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tidings of the times.

CHARLES (not Charles C.) PINCKNEY, Esq. is chosen Governor of South-Carolina.

On the 22nd ult. the *New-England Society*, in New-York, celebrated the 186th anniversary of the landing of the first colonists at Plymouth.

Acquittal of Mr. Selfridge.

By a letter from our friend at Boston, we are informed that the trial of Mr. Selfridge for man-slaughter, commenced in the Supreme Court of that state, on the 23d ult. and lasted until the 26th, when the jury returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*. A correct report of the trial may be had at Croswell's Book-Store, within a few weeks.

Buenos Ayres.

Accounts from various quarters confirm the report of the re-capture of Buenos Ayres.

A fire broke out at St. Thomas, on the 3d ult. and continued burning until the 9th, laying the whole of the commercial part of the town in ashes.

Riot....The following account has appeared in several of the New-York papers, and is believed to be correct:—

A very serious riot took place in this city on Thursday [Christmas] evening. It originated with a desperate association of unprincipled men calling themselves HIGHBINDERS, who, under pretence of demolishing houses of ill fame, commit the most disorderly practices upon the peaceable and unoffending citizens. A party of these banditti, amounting to about 50, assembled on Christmas Eve, in front of the Roman Catholic Church in Barclay-street, with the expectation that certain ceremonies, usual in catholic countries, but generally omitted here, would be performed. The Highbinders insisted upon the church doors being opened, and that the ceremonies should commence. A member of the corporation and of the church prevailed upon them to retire; but they returned a second time, abused the watchmen, and did not disperse until a very late hour.

A number of the lower class of Irishmen, residing principally in Augustus, Cross, and Barley streets, enraged at this lawless attack upon their religion, collected on the following evening [Thursday] and a serious riot ensued. The captain of the middle watch, with 18 watchmen, hearing that some disturbance had broke out, immediately proceeded to Augustus street; but were dispersed by a large body of Irishmen who at a certain signal attacked them with bludgeons, and struck at every man who wore a cap.

Christopher Newswanger, one of the watchmen, chased an Irishman armed with a club, overtook and knocked him down—another Irishman immediately followed and

struck him a left hand blow with a sharp pointed weapon, which penetrated below the right pap, and from the semblance of the wound, it appears to have been made by a stiletto. The man fell instantly and expired without a struggle. The body was taken up immediately and carried to the Alms-House. This circumstance, as may be reasonbly supposed, exasperated the inhabitants beyond description, and the Irishmen were hunted down in all directions.

About this period the mob had collected to very considerable numbers, and even dispersed to pull down the houses inhabited by the Irish. Happily, the Mayor arrived, and with some others of the magistrates and officers of the police, succeeded in stilling the passions of the multitude. A second set of persons, Irish as well as others, was carried to Bridewell, and the several watch houses, and they yesterday underwent examinations. Six or eight only have been committed, the greater proportion being dismissed, as no evidence appeared against them.

FOREIGN.

By late arrivals from Europe, accounts are received in confirmation of the success of the French arms in Prussia, and are given in detail, in the N. Y. Evening Post.

There has been no battle of consequence since that of Jena.

Bonaparte entered Berlin on the 24th of October, and has concluded a treaty of neutrality with the Saxons.

The remnant of the Prussian army, 30,000 in number, under the command of the Dukes of Brunswick and Weimar, are expected to make a stand on the Oder, where they are to be joined by 200,000 Russians, commanded by the Emperor Alexander in person.

On the 15th of October, the day following the battle at Jena, as Bonaparte was passing through Weimar, he was shot at from a window, but the ball missed him. He was so enraged that he ordered the town to be given up to fire and sword, and every building was destroyed.

Prince Louis Ferdinand was killed on the 10th, and buried by the French with great ceremony.

The greater part of the bridges over the Oder have been taken up, to cover the retreat of the Prussian troops.

A division of the Prussian army, about 7000 men, after the battle of Auerstadt, threw themselves inro Erfurt, under the command of Marshal Mollendorff and the Prince of Orange. Mollendorff, in his 80th year, shewed himself worthy of the high esteem in which he was held by the great Frederick.—He fought with the most heroic courage—He was wounded three times in the battle—after his wounds had been dressed, he returned to the field and assumed the command of the army, which the duke of Brunswick had been obliged to relinquish: he threw himself into Erfurt, but unable to resist the enemy's superior force, he was forced to surrender on the 16th. He and the Prince of Orange were liberated on their parole; the 7000 men were made prisoners, and sent to Rhine, but were rescued on their march by a small Prussian detachment of between 100 and 200 men.—A Prussian Lieutenant, having heard that the 7000 men were under the escort of only 800 men, offered to rescue them, which he effected—he posted himself in a wood at Eichstadt, and when the enemy passed, he sallied out upon them, took the French and released the Prussians, who returned to Eisenach, and made the French who were there prisoners—they then followed the route of the Prussian army.—*Lon. Pap.*

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The Hamburgh Mail due yesterday, arrived in course. The papers were not delivered till a late hour last night. There seems to be at Hamburgh a complete stagnation of all intelligence but such as is derived through French channels. Amongst the few naked facts which the papers afford, it appears that a part of Gen. Murat's division entered Berlin on the 24th ult. The advances of the French are every where marked by bloodshed and cruelty. Weimar, Jena, Halle and Nuremburgh, were first plundered and afterwards set on fire. General Moreau is gone to take a command in the Russian army, and Jerome Bonaparte is to act with the force destined to act against his intended Kingdom of Poland.—Marshal Mollendorff is said to have died of his wounds. Osnaburg has been occupied in the name of the King of Holland. An action is said to have taken place on the 27th, between Prince Hohenlohe and a French division, near Nieustadt, but neither the particulars nor the result are given.

EBERSDORFF, Oct. 17.

The particulars which from time to time reach us respecting the battle of the 14th, prove it to have been on both sides one of the most hard fought battles, and best contested, since the date of history. The highest commanding officers were in the foremost line, and encouraged the soldiers by the example they displayed to them.—The fire of the Prussian musquetry did much execution among the French. However, the French artillery was better served. The number of killed and wounded on either side is not yet to be known; but that of the wounded is so enormous, that every house in Jena, and in twenty of the neighboring villages is full of them. It was in consequence of the great disorder into which the Prussian army fell at the close of the action, that so many prisoners and such a number of cannon fell into the hands of the French: and the important magazines which had been collected at Erfurth. The Emperor followed the pursuit with the left wing and the centre of his army, while the right pushed on to Leipsic, from whence, as it is said, it has by this time reached Wirtemberg. The desertion among the Saxons is beyond belief. Their army is two-thirds reduced. Whole parties which were escaping towards Dresden and Voightland have been made prisoners by the French.

COBURG, Oct. 18.

The battle of the 14th lasted from eight o'clock in the morning till four o'clock in the afternoon. The circumstance which turned out most to the advantage of the French, was their early surprising and making themselves masters of a little hill, named Snekkenberg, between the left wing and the centre of the Prussians on which they instantly posted six thousand men, with considerable artillery. The Prussians strove to retake it. Three times did they come on again to the attack, but in vain. Generals Blucher and Ruchel attacked the last time at the head of their men, each with a stand of colors in his hand, but they were repulsed, wounded. The fire from this eminence contributed more than every thing to throw the enemy into confusion, and here the entire regiment of Kochler's hussars were cut to pieces.

From the Hamburgh Correspondenten of the 1st inst.

LEIPSIC, Oct. 20.

The Gazette of this place contains an account of the French victories, in which there are the following statements:—"On the 14th two great battles took place; one near Jena, and the other at Hassenhausen, on the road between Nuremberg and Weimar. The result of the battle of Jena was 100 pieces of cannon, and 20,000 prisoners, among whom 10,000 were Saxons. At Hassenhausen, the king of Prussia in person, at the head of 100,000 select troops, and 150 pieces of cannon, attacked a corps of 25,000 French. The contest was obstinate. The Prussians advanced upon the French corps, which immoveable as a granite rock, withstood the shock. The former were completely defeated, and left on the field of battle the whole of their artillery, and thousands of killed: on this occasion a great number of Generals of rank were wounded. On the day after the 15th, 20,000 men and 11 Generals, among whom was the wounded General Mollendorff, were made prisoners at Erfurt. Since that time, thousands of prisoners are daily brought in from the Prussian army, of which one third has been destroyed or taken, and the remainder is completely dispersed. On the 17th, the corps commanded by Prince Eugene, of Wirtemburg, was defeated with great loss at Halle. This campaign must therefore be considered as already concluded, and nothing now is necessary but some marches to secure all its results.—The last campaign against the Austrians was terminated in six weeks; but the great Napoleon has commenced and completed the present campaign within a period of eight days.—The ten thousand Saxons have been sent home on their parole of honor, not to serve again during the present war. The emperor assembled all the Saxon officers, and declared to them that he did not wish to wage war against their country; on the contrary, he wished to see the Electoral House more flourishing than ever, if their Sovereign would break a treaty which force only had compelled him to sign.

The Knot.

MARRIED,

In this city, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev Mr Wigton, Mr. SILAS TOBEY, to Miss ELIZABETH HARDICK.

By the Rev. Mr. Sears, Mr GEORGE TOPPING to Miss PRUDENCE CHENEY, daughter of Mr. Abiel Cheney.

Wreath.

ODE,
FOR THE NEW YEAR.

ADDRESSED TO THE READERS OF THE *BALANCE.*

January 1st, 1807.

Democracy I sing—'tis legal game,
We all familiarly may treat it:
Or, like a drum, we all may beat it—
'Tis quite licentious, even in its name.

Democracy is the self-same creature
Where'er 'tis found;
Alike in character, in form and feature,
The world around.

Whether it bends before an Emp'ror's nod,
Or holds, o'er Africans enslav'd, the rod;
Whether it sits in power's lofty seat,
Or licks the dust beneath a tyrant's feet,
'Tis such a veering, shuffling, inconsistent thing,
Much is the poet pos'd a simile to bring.

Where shall we find its like?—in fish or fowl?
Must we, or soar in air, or dive in water?
Compare it to a shark, a bat, or owl?
Methinks 'tis not a very easy matter.

Let's see.....Oh, yes! I have it now,
As every critic must confess, I trow.

Reader! thou'st seen a member of the insect race,
Known mostly by its chattering noise—
A green-clad wanderer from place to place,
Yclep'd a *Katydid* by boys.

Well, this of democracy is a picture true,
More faithful to the face
Than a physiognotrace,
As I will shortly by the sequel shew.

First, then, behold the Katydid in spring—
The weather fine, the sky serene,
When every bird is seen upon the wing,
And every insect on the green.

Then, in high glee
From every tree,
The Katydid is chattering,
Till every ear
Is stunn'd to hear
The thing's incessant clattering.

And ere the summer's blithsome days are past,
And Kate thinks sun-shine times will always last,
She trumps so loud her saucy song,
That high dissentions grow among the race,
And perch'd upon a limb, they, face to face,
Dispute and jangle all day long.

But when approaching dreary weather,
And chilling storms come on,
They all sing K-a-t-y-d-i-d together,
With most distressing tone.

And when with cold the foliage is smitten,
And poor Miss Kate becomes frost-bitten,
Lord! how she croaks her dying speech—
With little claws, just hanging to a leaf,
Finding her fate is fix'd beyond relief,
She groans out K--A--T--E, with horrid screech.

Then to repeat again she tries,
And strains her little throat
To sound another note,
And struggling, gasps, and gasping—dies!

Diversity.

OFFICIAL!
IMPERIAL BULLETIN!!!
VUBA DESENT!!

Great Chief in Arts and Arms renown'd,
By Fashion sought—by Beauty crown'd.
None but the fair,
None but the fair,
None but the fair,
Attract thy notice, and deserve thy care;
Yet many a Beau
In future times the polish'd chin shall rear,
And many a ringlet taught by thee to flow
On Beauty's cheek, shall decorate thy bier.

THE EMPEROR DE FRIZZIEURS,
TO THE
Citizens of the Metropolis.

Citizens,

I announce to you the conquest of an Empire.—The battle of the 8th Fructidor, which lasted for *nineteen weeks* without intermission, has terminated *as usual*. The enemy have been totally defeated, and out of 250,000, nearly 300,000 are either taken prisoners or destroyed. Nothing could exceed the impetuosity of our troops. The division of *puffs* under Prince FREDERICK SHANEWOOLF, of the *Rue de Greenwich*, in *combing* up to action, performed wonders; thrice did he put the enemy's *body* guard to the point of the scissors in a very *spirit*-ed manner, who as often returned to the charge—here the action was truly BARBER-*ous* and bloody in the extreme, the Prince having had 16 horses killed under him; yet he *shav'd* away with such fury, that he *cut*, *bled* and *lather'd* them in all directions. In the precipitancy of flight, about 60,000 of the enemy became entangled in the *morasses* of the *Rue de Pearl*, in the vicinity of the *Marquet de Fly*, and being unable to *run away*, made a most desperate resistance; 'twas short however, for their ranks were soon *weeded* out by the numbers that every moment disappeared in the *mud*, and by the next morning, to our great joy, not *one of them was to be seen*.

Thus has the *essence* of their army, and the enemies of FASHION, been defeated in a manner unequalled in the annals of history.——The regiment of *Curl*-ers, in the impetuosity of pursuit, were at first entangled with the enemy in the *morasses* of the *eau de Pearl*, but were happily withdrawn in time with the loss of boots and breeches—this is the only loss we have sustained.—Marshal KEETH, member of the Legion of Honor, has a RAZOR *cut* on the left arm, and the brave *Wulley Gardner*, the King of all the Jerseys, Hackensack, Comunapau, &c. &c. &c. attended the field in person, in support of his *Brother Chip*, *the Emperor*—and while in the act of leading on the right wing received a slight contusion on the nose by a double-headed red hot *curling tongs*.—A few more battles, and the Emperor will be in possession of the whole world of FASHION, and drive his enemies from POLE to POLE.—His Head-Quarters are still at No. 92 Broadway, where the citizens will find, if they will call, that he uses victory with moderation, and turns all his successes to the channel of the *public good*.—What will not the Jerseyans owe to the great DEBORUS, who by his victories has extended the sway of her power into the most distant countries, and established her foreign Fashions, while he has at the same time effected her civilization, and established her internal greatness by placing his *industrious* Brother on the Throne.

JOHN RICHARD DEBORUS HUGGINS,
Emperor de Frisieurs et Roi &c &c MODE.

Done at Head-Quarters, 92 Broadway.
December 16

Terms of the Balance,

FOR 1807.

To City Subscribers, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, payable quarterly.

To those who receive them by Mail, Two Dollars, payable in Advance

To those who take their papers at the Office, in bundles or otherwise, a deduction from the city price will be made.

A handsome Title Page and Table of Contents will accompany the last number of the Volume.

NOTE.

The first, second, third, fourth and fifth Volumes of the Balance may be had on the following terms:

First Volume unbound.. -	$ 2,
Second Volume, - - - -	$ 2,50
Third Volume, - - - -	$ 2,50
Fourth Volume, - - - -	$ 2,50
Fifth Volume, - - - -	$ 2,50
The five together, - - -	$ 10

If bound, the price of binding (either plain or elegant) will be added---An unbound Volume may be sent to any Post-Office in the State for 52 Cents postage; or to any Post-Office in the Union for 78 Cents.

PUBLISHED BY
HARRY CROSWELL,
WARREN-STREET, HUDSON,
Where printing in general is executed with elegance and accuracy.